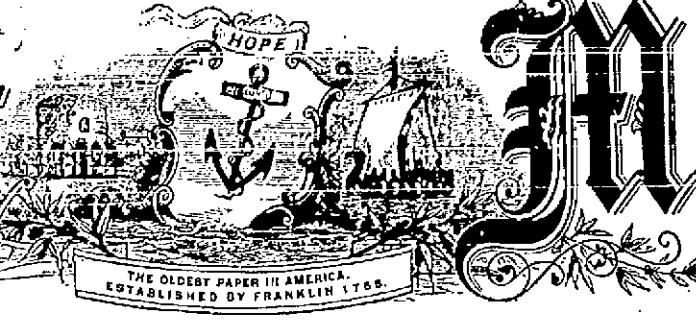


# Newport



# Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the country, and, with the exception of the Boston newspapers, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting, reading-editorial, State, local and general news, with selected insect, local and valuable farmers and householders' paragraphs, reaching to every household in the United States and other states. The United States government is very valuable to business men.

Price: 25c a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5c. Extra copies can always be obtained by the reader at any of the news-stands or rooms in the city.

Subscription copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

Malbone Lodge, No. 21, N. E. O. P., William H. Thomas, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

The Newport Horticultral Society, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

Greenwood Lodge, No. 12, K. of P., James P. Henneman, Chancellor Commander; Robert F. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, George A. Wilcox; Everett J. Gorham, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Newport Camp, No. 707, M. W. A. A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Puckett, Clerk; Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings in each month.

## Local Matters.

### New Machine Shops.

Plans have been drawn and submitted for proposals for erecting new machine shops on the property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on Long wharf. The cost will probably be between \$300,000 and \$400,000. They will be located on about the same position as the present shop. One department of the repair works for this city has made requisition for new tools and equipment amounting to about \$175,000. Work will be begun soon and when completed the facilities of the Newport shops will be vastly improved. For many years the machinists and carpenters here have been doing their work as best they could under adverse conditions and the new facilities will be welcomed by all connected with repair work here. It will probably mean that more work of the company will be done in this city.

### Tuxedo Whist Club.

The Tuxedo Whist Club held their second gathering on Thursday evening last at their room in Southwick's Hall. Twelve tables were in order and for two hours whist was played. The first prizes were won by Miss Mattie Ward and Mr. Frank Scott, while the consolations were captured by Miss E. Meyers and Mr. J. Holmes.

Dancing was then in order, Miss Ward presiding at the piano, with Mr. B. F. Dowling, Jr., prompting. A very enjoyable evening was spent and at twelve o'clock the club adjourned until next Thursday evening.

### Railroad Changes.

Numerous changes were made in the division superintendents on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., this week. The various divisions throughout the line have been reduced one half, and each division now has a superintendent and an assistant. The Taunton division which includes Newport will now have Mr. Isaac N. Marshall as Superintendent, with G. H. Taylor, as assistant. Mr. A. L. Ackley, formerly superintendent of this division, will become agent at Fall River.

The wedding of Miss Elsie French and Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt occurred Monday next. All the preparations have been made for the affair. The valuable wedding gifts are safely stored in the vaults of the Aquidneck Bank and furnish occasional excitement when the burglar alarm rings by accident and the police respond on the jump. Miss French will entertain the bridegroom at dinner this evening.

Mayor F. P. Garrettson addressed the Newport Artillery Company at its smoker Tuesday evening, taking for his subject "Citizen Soldier." Mr. Garrettson has offered a gold medal in a shooting contest between the Newport Artillery Company and the Newport Naval Reserve Company.

The new street commissioner is taking hold of his work in a very energetic manner. He is a practical man, educated in the subject of road building, and will make a most excellent official for the city.

### City Government Inaugurated.

Mayor Garrettson and New City Council Inducted into Office—Changes made at the Election of Officers—Long Wharf Commission and Board of Health Quickly Abolished.

Last Monday saw the end of the old city government and the inauguration of the new. Mayor Garrettson assumed the mayoralty office at noon and in his hands will lie the reins of municipal government during 1901. There are a number of changes in the officers elected by the city council from those who served last year, although a number of the tried and proven officials of previous administrations have been retained.

#### MORNING SESSION.

There was a large attendance at the morning session of the city council on Monday, several ladies being in attendance. The retiring council met at 11:40 and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, adjourned sine die.

Promptly at twelve o'clock Mayor Boyle called the new council to order. Mayor-elect F. P. Garrettson presented his certificate of election and Mayor Boyle administered the oath of office to him. Mayor Garrettson then took the chair and the oath was administered to the aldermen. When it came to the council it developed that Councilman Tripp was a member of the fire department and must resign before he could take the oath. The other members were sworn in. City Clerk William G. Stevens was unanimously re-elected and the oath was administered to him by the mayor. Rev. Henry H. Porter offered prayer, after which Mayor Garrettson delivered his inaugural address, which will be found in full on another page of this paper.

#### EVENING SESSION.

At the close of the mayor's address the two boards separated. The common council was called to order by Councilman Groll and on motion of Councilman Ward Mr. William B. Sherman, Jr., was elected president. Mr. Sherman then took the chair, and thanked the members for his election. The salary of clerk was fixed at \$150, as usual, and Mr. Thomas B. Congdon was re-elected to that position. The salary of the messenger was fixed at \$50 and Mr. William P. Dennis was re-elected. The resignation of Mr. William F. Tripp as a member of the fire department was received and accepted. The council then adjourned to meet at 7:30.

#### EVENING SESSION.

When the city council met in the evening there was again a large crowd on hand to witness the proceedings, drawn probably by the election of city officers about which there was much uncertainty. There was also considerable interest taken in the repealing of the ordinances passed by the old city council at its final meeting on January 3. The new council made a clean sweep of about all the business transacted at that meeting, including the abolishing of the board of health, the Long wharf commission, and recognizing the police commission. It was voted at the evening meeting to pay all just bills against the city with interest on those due for more than thirty days. Under this resolution the bills contracted by the police commission and which have been running for some months will be paid.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30. His Honor Mayor Garrettson presiding in the board of aldermen and Mr. President Sherman in the common council. An ordinance was passed repealing the ordinance creating a board of health passed at the session of the council on January 3, to take effect immediately. An ordinance was passed repealing the ordinance creating the Long wharf commission and discharging the members thereof from further duty, the ordinance to take effect immediately. A resolution was adopted directing the city treasurer to pay all claims against the city now due, with interest on all claims over thirty days due. An ordinance was passed repealing the ordinance creating the office of city auditor, section 2 of Chapter 4 of the City Ordinances was amended by striking out the clause regarding city bell rings, thereby abolishing this office.

An ordinance was passed providing for the election of a clerk of the finance committee at a salary of \$300 per year. The usual resolutions were presented directing the city treasurer to pay the salary of the minister of the Congregationalist Israel from the Touro fund, and to pay from the Touro Ministerial and Cemetery fund \$200 for the care of the Jewish cemetery; referred to finance committee. The resignation of Herbert Miss from the fire department was received and accepted. A petition for a flagstone sidewalk and gutter on Gidley street was referred to the committee on streets and highways, and a resolution authorizing the purchase of steel pigeonhole case for the city clerk's office was referred to the committee on public property. A resolution

not authorizing the overseers of the poor to execute a lease of Freebody Park for a term not exceeding 7 years was referred to the committee on public property. The petition of J. J. Connealy and others for a sewer in Spring street, between Hammond and Dixon streets, was referred to the committee on streets and highways. A communication from the overseers of the city asylum nominating Ira W. Wilbur for asylum keeper was received.

An ordinance was passed increasing the salary of the assistant sanitary inspector to \$800 a year. A communication was received from the police commission asking that the room in the new city hall marked on the architect's plans as designed for the licensee committee, be assigned to them; referred to the committee on public property. A petition from A. J. Kirwin and others for a gas light on Goodwin street was referred to the committee on street lights. A petition from Emeline Coffin for \$2,500 damages for injuries sustained by the alleged faulty condition of Poplar street was referred to the finance committee. The annual reports of the tax collector and the city auditor were received without reading; also the various reports of the city treasurer.

A resolution fixing the salaries of various city officers was adopted. Resolutions were passed as follows: Authorizing the committee on streets and highways to advertise for bids and make contracts for furnishing crushed stone for use of the department; authorizing the same committee to advertise for bids for furnishing forage and to contract for same; authorizing the city treasurer to draw from the Touro street fund such sums from time to time as are required for repairs to Touro street; authorizing the city treasurer to draw the interest on the Touro Jews Synagogue fund; authorizing the committee on health and sanitation to procure bids and contract for the removal of garbage; authorizing the committee on finance to obtain funds for furnishing money to the city and for paying interest on the city deposits; authorizing the same committee to devise ways and means for conducting the business of the city and report at the next meeting of the council; authorizing the committee on streets and highways to advertise for bids for furnishing gravel and fuel for the highway department; authorizing the committee on streets and highways to secure proposals for printing the city manual; authorizing the committee on public property to advertise for furnishing fuel; authorizing the committee on fire department to advertise for proposals and contract for forage.

The two boards separated after the election of officers. A committee was appointed to investigate the expenditure of the appropriations for granite sidewalks, the members being Aldermen Ladd and Miss and Councilman Groll, Wilbur and Morgan. The joint standing committees appointed by the presiding officers of the two boards were as follows:

Finance—Aldermen Comstock and Ladd, Councilman Groll, Gibson and Kelly, Councilman Tripp and Ladd, Councilmen Gibson and Ladd, Aldermen Bliss and Sherman.

Public Property—Aldermen Albro and Comstock, Councilmen Austin, Lovingood and Morgan.

Streets and Highways—Aldermen Ladd and Albro, Councilmen Gibson, Wilbur and Morgan.

Fire Department—Alderman Bliss and O'Neill, Councilmen Groll and Austin.

Ordinances—Alderman Bliss, Councilmen White and Shanahan.

Street Lights—Aldermen O'Neill and Comstock, Councilmen Tripp, White and Shanahan.

Printing—Alderman Albro, Councilmen Kelly and Adams.

Burial Grounds—Alderman O'Neill, Councilmen Groll and Austin.

Water Supply—Alderman Bliss, Councilmen Lovingood and Martin.

Health and Sanitation—Aldermen Comstock and Bliss, Councilmen Ward and Wilbur.

Board of Aldermen.

In the board of aldermen four plumber's licenses were granted and the bonds approved. The following officers were elected:

Treasurer—Officer Theophilus Topham, salary \$500.

Health Officer—Henry Giddings, \$200.

Weights and Measures—F. C. Sturtevant.

Post Master—F. C. Patterson.

Secretary—F. G. Scott.

Trustee—John C. Johnson, Timothy C. Sullivan.

Comptroller—John C. Johnson, Timothy C. Sullivan.

Commander—John C. Johnson, Timothy C. Sullivan.

Aldermen—John C. Johnson, Timothy C. Sullivan.

Board of Aldermen.

President—F. E. Hackett.

Vice President—George Shibley.

Financial Secretary—Michael Kilday.

Corresponding Secretary—Michael Ward.

Recording Secretary—Joseph Hackett.

Treasurer—John C. Johnson.

Trustee—John C. Johnson.

Post Master—F. C. Patterson.

Secretary—F. G. Scott.

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Post Master—F. C. Patterson.

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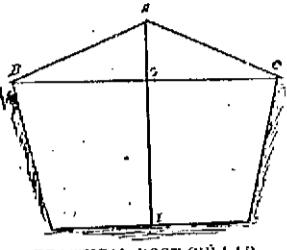
## HORTICULTURE

## STORING ROOT CROPS.

A Method of Constructing Cellars That Is Very Popular in Potato Growing Sections.

A common and practical way of building root cellars is shown in the illustration. This method of construction is commonly used in the great potato growing sections of the country. Excavate by means of a scraper, and then set up the retaining walls. The upright pales at the sides should be two by four, studing placed not more than four feet apart. The door may be of plank, or may be simply of earth. If no planks are used, the studing should have the lower end imbedded in the earth to prevent it from slipping.

The siding may be of inch boards



PRACTICAL ROOT CELLAR.

and should be nailed to the studing before they are raised into position. The joists (B, O, C) should be of two by four, and the supports for the roof should be of the same material. The space above the joists may be filled with straw or leaves, or hay, to prevent freezing in the cellar. The plates, which are secured at the top of the studing, may be placed somewhat above the level of the surface of the ground. Part of the earth which is removed in excavating should be banked up against the walls under the roof, so that the slope of the ground will be away from the cellar.

Doors may be placed at intervals in the roof so that roots can be shoveled from a wagon directly into the cellar. At one end of the pit there should be solid double doors, so that entrance may be had to the cellar in cold weather without permitting the cold to enter. The upright centerpiece (A, I) should not be more than five to six feet high, and the length of the cellar may be as great as desired. The width may be from eight to ten feet. If this can be constructed on a slight slope of land it will be all the better.—Country Gentleman.

## EXHIBITS OF FRUIT.

The Careful Investigator Can Gain Much Valuable Information by Attending Them.

During this coming fall and winter at many of our horticultural conventions and farmers' institutes there will be exhibits of fruit. Usually too little attention is paid to this feature by the people that attend the meeting apparently supposing that when the awards for the fruit are made that is the last of it. But the awards are only to stimulate competition, so that the best will be brought. The real advantages are found in the instruction that comes from the fruit exhibit. It should always be carefully studied, that its lessons may be taken home. The amateur that carefully heeds the teachings of a good exhibit will see a great light. He will perhaps ask for some variety that has been highly recommended to him, and the answer will be that "there are none here, for it is such a bad keeper that we cannot get enough of them for exhibition purposes." He will find some other variety that he has supposed to be of only medium value present in abundance and beautiful variety. He will find the same variety looking entirely different when grown in different parts of the state. He will thus get a very clear idea of the degree to which that fruit is adapted to the locality in which he lives. Above all, he will be able to make a comparison of varieties that will be of great value to him. The comparison will be made under conditions that certify to him that he is not mistaken as to the nomenclature. The fact that much of the fruit in our orchards is not true to name makes comparison, except at an exhibit, very difficult.—Farmers' Review.

## HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Kansas has 146,000,000 fruit trees in bearing.

In Nebraska originated Arbor day. In a single year Nebraskans planted 66,937,491 forest trees.

All weeds should be harvested, carefully piled where they will dry out and then burned.

Gather the sweet corn you left for seed and get it hung up where it will dry out well before freezing weather comes.

late varieties of peas planted July 11 did not make a crop. An extra early variety made a fairly good crop.

late in September we enjoyed string beans that were planted the middle of July as a second crop where early peas were taken off.

If you use good poles for climbing beans and racks or frames for tomatoes it will pay to care for them as soon as the crop they support is harvested.

Vegetable seeds should be harvested as soon as mature. Being out in the winds and rains of October does not increase their number or vitality.—National Rural.

Fixing the Responsibility.

"Say," said Biggs to his friend Diggs, during a heated argument, "you are a fool."

"Yet you say I am your friend," answered Diggs.

"Yes, of course," replied Biggs.

"Then," said Diggs, "what I like to know is this: Am I a fool because I am your friend, or am I your friend because I am a fool?"—Chicago Evening News.

## STORAGE OF APPLES.

PIR or CAVe, If Carefully Constructed, Is Far Better Than the Old-Fashioned Cellar.

The question of the best manner of the storage of the apple crop will soon be up for consideration. The department of agriculture has been collecting some information upon this subject and concludes that a vast quantity of apples spoil every year simply through careless or improper storage, says Gus E. Mitchell, in the Wisconsin Agriculturist.

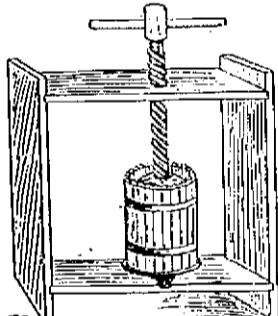
The storing of fruit under dwelling houses is not recommended. A certain amount of decay is inevitable and the rotting fruit becomes a propagating place for disease germs which permeate the rooms above.

A pit or cave, if carefully constructed, will keep apples very satisfactorily and has the advantage of being the least costly of any possible storage construction. Such a cave, as described by the department, is usually built into a hillside sloping toward the north, so that the entrance is protected from the southwest winds that prevail during summer and autumn. In moist soils the cave must be walled, in dry soils no walls are required. Upright posts along the sides support the top, which is made of poles; over the poles is a layer of coarse hay, and over the hay, soil to the depth of two feet. Several holes are made for ventilation. Such a cave may be built any desired dimensions; some are being planned with doors in each end and large enough for a passage way for a wagon through them. The best system of ventilation and the most even and desirable temperature can be maintained by use of an underground ventilation pipe leading from an opening in the floor of the cave to a similar opening on the surface of the ground several rods away. The pipe should be large enough to provide sufficient air for the cave, and should have valves at each opening to regulate the supply. The air in passing through the pipe is cooled in summer and warmed in winter, and thus brought to near the proper temperature for good results in keeping fruit. To complete the system several flues should lead through the top of the cave to the open air above. The sum of the capacities of these flues should at least be equal to the capacity of the ventilator leading into the cave.

MAKING A CIDER PRESS.

It Costs But a Few Dollars and Will Save Bushels of Otherwise Useless Apples.

To make the press, take a plank 2x12 inches and 12 feet long; soft wood will do, but hard wood is better. Saw off two pieces four feet long and two pieces two feet long; cut a groove from the end and one-half inch deep, and as wide as the thickness of the short pieces; then spike the four pieces together, get a carpenter's iron bench screw, and at a cost of about one dollar, which does for the screw. For the cheese hoop get two hoops made of heavy hoo



HOMEMADE CIDER PRESS.

iron, with holes punched about an inch and a half apart, and fill them with staves about two feet long and 1/4 inch wide, and with small nails or screws fasten the staves inside the hoops, leaving them one-quarter inch apart, and with a false bottom to catch and conduct the cider, the press is complete. For the grinder take a clean barrel (a salt or flour barrel will do) and saw it in two at the bulge; then take a board and saw out a false head a little smaller than the barrel head. This is to support the tub bottom.

Next take a piece of scantling (2x1 will do) three feet long. Taper one end and round off the tip. A block of hard wood with a hole bored in half an inch deep for the screws to work in must be made, to keep it from bending. Such a press can be made for three or four dollars—it need, most of the material cannot be found on the farm. Bushels of apples, which might be made into vinegar, go to waste upon many farms, owing to the absence of cider mills or apparatus for the purpose. Cider can be made at any time after fruit ripens in a few minutes' time, and all cells, partly decayed fruit, etc., can be made up into cider after cutting away decayed parts, during winter by the use of the cider press.—A. C. McPherson, in Ohio Farmer.

## The World's Grain Crop.

A synopsis of the estimate of the world's grain crop made by the Hungarian minister of agriculture makes the total production as follows: Wheat, 2,403,769,000 to 2,525,533,000 bushels; rye, 1,362,096,000 to 1,398,456,000 bushels; barley, 574,012,000 to 595,644,000 bushels; oats, 3,075,501,000 to 3,121,470,000 bushels; and maize, from 2,778,168,000 to 2,814,098,000 bushels. Supposing the countries the crops of which are included in these totals to be the same that were covered by the Hungarian estimate of a year ago, these figures are higher than those generally accepted.

At Hoisington, Kan., in the middle of a six days' debate over whether Saturday or Sunday is the Lord's Day, the Rev. E. T. Stewart was taken before the probate court and adjudged insane. The local papers fail to state the manner in which the other party to the debate made his escape.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

"Then," said Diggs, "what I like to know is this: Am I a fool because I am your friend, or am I your friend because I am a fool?"—Chicago Evening News.

## NOTES OF THE MODES.

Stylish Towns and Their Adjuncts for Followers of the Fashion.

Some of the cold weather street bôles and Eton jackets of black, royal blue, Russian green and Great velvet or velours de Nôud will be finished with long pointed revers and a Robespierre hood of otter, seal, mink or other costly fur, says the Boston Budget.

The large loose waves so essential to the low, fluffy, half-parted pompadour style of hair dressing can be made by wetting the hair and tying broad bands of tape around it.

One of the most stylish gloves for wear with light gowns is old-fashioned looking, and of soft thin kid, with no stitching on the back and only one pearl button.

The use of chiffon, choux, loops and soft draperies, on hats of velvet, panne, fur-trimmed satin, taffeta, etc., will continue in marked favor. Court maidies are using black châlon, crepe lisse and monsieur de soie decoration on the "half mourning" garments and headwear they have prepared for this season for a very large portion of their most important clientele.

Natty French jackets of covert cloth are made with loose fronts, without dart seams, double breasted, and finished with three graduated circular shoulder capes, the roll of the lining showing like a silk or satin piping at the extreme edge of each cape.

Delicate organdies that are crushed but not soiled may be freshened by sprinkling with water in which a little gum arable has been dissolved, and ironing carefully. They will look as well as new if properly done.

Everywhere the blinding of black velvet at the edge of the brim appears upon the prettiest hats for early autumn. Even the newest French sailor hats are made with wide brims bound at the edge with black velvet, and trimmed round the crown with a band of black velvet drawn through a long steel buckle, bent to follow the line of the crown.

A revival of the old-time pavillion back is predicted, with vest fronts of every description. There will be triple waistcoat effects, triple jackets, long waist ends, and many other fanciful ideas for those who wish to adopt them.

Laces are going to be used on every thing this fall, from chiffon to fur. Just now many bargains are to be found, as the merchants are clearing out stock, and the designs and quality are equal to those that will be shown later at double the price.

Many of the newest hats, though they are still worn low over the forehead, are turned up sharply at the back, with big bows of black velvet, smartly tied, serving as a cape helme, and recalling almost exactly the modes of some three or four years ago.

Brocade silks are less in demand here than buyers anticipated, probably because we have not accepted the Directoire and Louis XVI. fashions as readily as Paris has. Striped effects are the most popular things among the new silks, and a phosphorized silk which has an odd quicksilver effect bids fair to be much used for waists.

The United States triple screw cruiser Minneapolis about six years ago developed slightly more than 23 knots during her contract trials, but, as in the case of most naval vessels, it was not expected that this would be demanded hour after hour in a run of several days, and it was not until the succeeding year, 1895, that practical demonstration was given for the first time that a naval vessel could actually hold her own with one of the crack American liners. This was afforded by the United States cruiser Columbia in her phenomenal run from the Needles, near Southampton, to the Sandy Hook "lightship" off the American shore, in a few minutes less than seven days, or, to be exact, in six days, 23 hours and 49 minutes, the average speed of the whole trip being 18.51 knots, or 21.3 miles, an hour. The Columbia at the time was practically racing against the steamer Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American line. Making proper allowance for the difference in the length of the two routes, the Augusta Victoria having sailed from Cherbourg, the same rate of speed was maintained by both ships.

Some of the new cloth and light woad costumes for early autumn wear will be made with a princess skirt, with a corset top reaching about six inches above the waist line front and back. The pointed ends of the holero, en suite, will just meet the girdlelike curve of the upper edge of the skirt.

Keeping Tab on Foreign Navies. The collection of photographs from life of foreign naval vessels in the possession of the office of naval intelligence is probably not excelled by any similar collection in the world. Through this department has been steadily gathering information in this form for many years past, and it is not too much to say that with the information in store here the navy department can inform itself at once of the exact force of any nation at any designated point of the globe. This information relates to personnel and material, and is in the main exact and official.—Chicago Chronicle.

## Smart Dressing at Carlsbad.

The international character of the visitors at Carlsbad never alters. Rothschilds, Russians, French, Spaniards, Egyptians, Persians, and, of course, Viennese, English and Americans; the conversatio at the springs is corroboratory of other evidence that has been accumulating in the last decade of the former existence of a vast southern continent which united by their southern extremities Africa, South America and Australia, and to which the name Antarctic has been given.

## Real Craftsmen.

Nell—She was very popular at the shore this summer, I understand. At least the men seemed to like her.

Belle—Yes; the designing thing! She went around boasting that she didn't care for ice cream or soda water.—Philadelphia Record.

## Less Majestic.

Willie—Ma, what's a financier?

Ma—Well, I don't know as I can explain it so that you would understand it, but it's something very different from your father.—Somerville Journal.

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One of the chief teachings in the religion of style is, that to attain to orthodoxy it is necessary (or at least desirable) to practice daily in front of a looking glass so as to make sure that all the motions of the true style are being correctly carried out.

A really sweet woman has too much sense to have a sense of humor.—New York Press.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Property in Milwaukee exempt from the regular form of taxation amounts to \$179,547,766.32, while the total amount of property taxed in the city is only \$15,174,833.45.

Mail listing among French school children of both sexes has been made the subject of study by Prof. Berthillon. His statistics show that the boys are in the majority. The girls prefer to nibble their pencils.

In the course of a lawsuit in Liverpool recently the fact was developed that millions of eggs are annually imported to Belfast from Russia and then sent over to England and Scotland and to the majority of them.

A French statistician seriously proposed the establishment in Paris of a baby market, where the children of indifferent or poor parents may be sold, to be sold to persons who can give security to care well for them.

The Argentine Republic is without the pale of international law. There are no Argentine neutrality laws, though the question of the advisability of enacting such laws has been agitated. Since 1870 there have been few cases in the diplomatic relations of Argentina involving the question of neutrality.

Besides being the seat of the Transvaal government Pretoria is the most beautiful town in South Africa. It nestles in a valley. Nowhere else in South Africa is there such a blending of new and old or are there so many contrasts in the way of architecture.

There are quaint, low, Dutch roofs, sturdy English architecture and the big government buildings completed ten years ago at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Nuts are used as food in Corea, by far the most common food nut is the chestnut, which almost takes the place of Coreans as the potato occupies with us. The chestnut is used raw, boiled, roasted, cooked fish meat, made into confections, powdered and mixed with candy and dried whole, in which latter condition it becomes sweet, but is apt to be affected by worms. Walnuts, pine nuts, peanuts and beechnut are also extensively used as food.

## HIGH SPEED IN THE NAVY.

Ships of War of To-Day That Hold Their Own with Merchant Vessels.

With the exception of torpedo boats and a few small pleasure craft the American built Russian cruiser Varang is to-day the fastest vessel afloat, having recently gone through a seven and a half hours' trial run at a speed of from 23.5 to 23.7 knots, or 27.14 to 27.75 miles an hour. The best hourly transatlantic record, which now is held by the Hamburg-American line steamship Deutschland, is 23 knots, or 26.35 miles, and this affords a very suggestive standard for comparison.

The United States triple screw cruiser Minneapolis about six years ago developed slightly more than 23 knots during her contract trials, but, as in the case of most naval vessels, it was not expected that this would be demanded hour after hour in a run of several days, and it was not until the succeeding year, 1895, that practical demonstration was given for the first time that a naval vessel could actually hold her own with one of the crack American liners. This was afforded by the United States cruiser Columbia in her phenomenal run from the Needles, near Southampton, to the Sandy Hook "lightship" off the American shore, in a few minutes less than seven days, or, to be exact, in six days, 23 hours and 49 minutes, the average speed of the whole trip being 18.51 knots, or 21.3 miles, an hour.

The Columbia at the time was practically racing against the steamer Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American line. Making proper allowance for the difference in the length of the two routes, the Augusta Victoria having sailed from Cherbourg, the same rate of speed was maintained by both ships.

Since that date high-speed long-distance runs of war vessels have been repeated so that the impression has at last been wiped out that modern warships were simply boxes full of delicate and complex machinery scarcely fitted for the hard knocks which they were really intended to withstand.

But among all the swift cruisers and battleships the Varang's 23.7 knots give her to-day first place.

Some of the new cloth and light woad costumes for early autumn wear will be made with a princess skirt, with a corset top reaching about six inches above the waist line front and back. The pointed ends of the holero, en suite, will just meet the girdlelike curve of the upper edge of the skirt.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 12, 1901.

Charles M. Cole,

Pharmacist,

302 THAMES STREET.

Two



Thinks the wife, to have the wedding ring slip from the finger. "Something is going to happen."

Something is happening. That ring could hardly be pulled from the finger when it was put there a few years ago. Now it slips off by its own weight. How thin the fingers have grown! And the fingers don't grow that alone. How thin the face is and how thin the once plump form. Almost unconsciously the wife has been fading and wasting away. The strength given to children has never been regained. Drains which should have been stopped have been neglected.

That is a common experience with women unless some friend has shared with them the secret of the strengthening and healing power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries the drains which undermine the strength, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes the lady's advent practically painless and gives vigor and vitality to nursing mothers. "Words cannot tell how grateful I am for your kind advice and good medicines," writes Mrs. John Coates of Hastings, Northumbria Co., Ontario. "I have been in poor health for four years back and this spring go so bad could not get any relief until I took Dr. Pierce's and he said I had ulceration and swelling of the internal organs but thought I would try your 'Favorite Prescription.' I took five bottles and three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and I can safely say that I never felt better in my life."

A Ladies' Laxative—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One single, small pellet is a laxative dose.

## Special Bargains!

For the next 90 days we offer our entire line of

### Fall and Winter Woolens,

comprising the best goods and styles to be found in English and domestic factories at less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

### J. K. McLENNAN,

196 Thames Street,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Artistic Beauty  
and Permanence  
are the desirable qualities combined in our  
"Mezzo-Tints."

We have a large collection on exhibition in the Studio, and invite you to call and see them. Particular attention paid to children's portraits.

### F. H. CHILD,

222 THAMES STREET.

### PROV. BLANK BOOK MANF'

REAR OF POST OFFICE.

37 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET, PROVIDENCE.

Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Rolling, Fabrics, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perfuming and Paper Cutting. H. C. COOMBS & CO., Binders to the State.

### WATER.

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or place of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

W. M. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

### GOLDBECK'S

#### Diastatic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starch, converting it into dextrose and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia (due to organic disease or inactivity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing mothers it is wonderfully serviceable in stimulating lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS.—A spoonful with each meal and one every hour, or as may be directed by the physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by H. W. SLEEEHAN,  
Isam 125 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

### J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect and Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop 611 Chestnut St., P. O. Box 161. Office 70 Thames St., 3-4.

## Christmas Presents.

### BOOTS, SHOES,

### RUBBERS AND

### SLIPPERS.

EXAMINE OUR LARGEST STOCK.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

### International Monthly.

The advent, a year ago, of The International Monthly was recognized as an important event in journalism. Now, more than ever before, the general reader, and those whose time is largely occupied by professional and business pursuits, desire to know what is being accomplished in circles outside of their daily work, and to have the more significant advances in the greater departments of knowledge given in an attractive and simple manner by those nearest their subject and entitled to speak. As a means to this end The International Monthly has the editorial direction of eminent scholars and men of science in America and Europe. This method of organization is a guarantee of the value and timeliness of the essays printed, and assures the reader that he is in close touch with the progressive work of the day.

The Journal is arranged in departments, each of which has its own editorial direction. The contributors to its pages are authorities in their various fields of research, and handle their subjects in an adequate and popular manner.

In the two volumes published during 1899 appeared most valuable contributions to popular knowledge of a wide and varied range of topics, and written especially for the American reader, including authoritative essays upon International and Domestic Politics, Commerce, Literature, Art, The Drama, History, Economics, Trade Unionism, Agriculture, Geology, Psychology, Sociology, Religion, Schools,

The current (January) issue is one of unusual interest. Emil Reich, of London, writes on "England at the Close of the XIXth Century." He gives a comparative and most interesting study of the true status of Britain's interests, military and diplomatic, and political, of London, written on "The English People: Notes on National Characteristics" the first of a most interesting series of papers on the national characteristics of the greater nations. Prof. Geikie, of Edinburgh, the great geologist, describes "Mountain Structure and Its Origin." Dr. F. H. Williams, of Boston, writes on "The X-Rays in Medicine." Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, on "The Public Library in the United States." The International Monthly is published at Burlington, Vt., \$3 a year. Three months' trial, 50 cents.

Cameo Cutters' Nerve-Trying Work.

The cameo cutter can put in only a few hours' work at a time as a usual thing, because of the tension on his nerves. A quivering hand may be responsible for the single stroke which will spoil a week's work. He must have an eye almost like a microscope and a very delicate touch; he must be an artist in soul and as skillful a craftsman as is a watchmaker; he must know how to model and draw, and he must have a knowledge of chemistry, so as to remove offending spots. The work is executed in relief on many kinds of hard or precious stones, but essentially the chalcocite variety of quartz and on shells.—Chicago Chronicle.

Buried Cities in Central America.

The list of bush-covered ruins in Central America is steadily increasing, and some of the sculptured temples recently unearthed—or, rather, unjungled—in the neighborhood of San Elizario, Honduras, differ from those of Uxmal only in point of size. The elaboration of ornament is the same, the architecture resembles that of the Yucatan forest town in all its characteristics, including the substitution of big stone slabs for keystone arches. The builders may, after all, have been contemporaries of the Pharaohs, but peace-loving Caziques, who fled at the approach of the Spanish main-busters.

Every reservist, whether Parisian born or provincial immigrant, has a book containing his number, particulars of his service and memorandum of the barracks to which he must repair upon the calling of the reserves. In case of war these are to be maintained and will be switched into use and the tramway system would be in communication with the enormous goods depot of the Paris termini. Not rolling stock only, but horseless, would be requisitioned. Every horse over four years old is registered together with his type, owner, and probable utility. The general staff could choose from some 16,000 yards along the inner slope of the fortifications is a three-story guardhouse. Some 20,000 troops could thus be sheltered within call of all attackable points. These guardhouses are connected by the broad Boulevard Extérieur, which is, of course, provided with tramways.

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Another silence fell on the company.

"I wonder what time you get to Omaha?" Margaret Dean asked.

"Mrs. Godfrey didn't know nor care, but Wakefield and MacDonald got a folder and spent several minutes in fixing the exact minute. We then held a short argument on the best position for a berth. Before this question, in which nobody felt the slightest interest, was settled, Wakefield discovered that it was time to go down to the train.

The women all squealed at this announcement; the men fought courteously for the privilege of carrying Mrs. Godfrey's hand baggage. We all went into the car with her. The men shook hands with Mrs. Godfrey and the women kissed her damply between sobs.

"Now, do write to us all," Mrs. Chisholm said, "and remember about the belladonna plaster."

"Yes, do write often and tell us all about the Sandwich Islands," the chorus cried: "Good-by—good-by."

We filed out of the car and then gathered in a knot under Mrs. Godfrey's window. We wiped our eyes and smiled out. "Don't get married while you are gone," the Infant said in a sudden access of idiocy.

Mrs. Godfrey laughed and Wakefield and MacDonald looked at the Infant as if they desired ardently to eat her bones, picture hat and all. Mrs. Chisholm said that marriage was a lottery. Nobody disputed this, and Margaret changed the subject by asking if Mrs. Godfrey was sure she had her ticket and her check.

The traveler showed them to us. It was time for the train to move. We all said again: "Good-by—be sure to take care of yourself. Don't forget to write," and these other senseless things that people say through car windows.

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The train moved out of the shed and we were turning away when the infant had a gleam of lucidity. "Why, Mr. MacDonald, you forgot to give her that box of candy and Mr. Wakefield has got his roses in his hands yet."

The two men looked first foolish, then vicious. Mrs. Chisholm dove into her reticule and set up a loud wail. "And I forgot to give her the belladonna plasters!" She turned to the Infant. "Here, dear, you take them. They'll be real convenient when you go to school this fall."

"Thank you!" the Infant returned.

She looked hopefully toward Wakefield and MacDonald, expecting them to follow suit with the flowers and candy, but they only stared at her and kept up the steps toward the street.

The rest of us followed. Somehow we all felt that we had not distinguished ourselves in that parting hour.

Low Rates on Gold Coin.

Immense quantities of gold are shipped nowadays across the ocean, and the danger of loss is so small that the precious stuff may be insured at so low a rate as one-thousandth of one per cent. It is insured just like so much grain, and the documents, written in old-style legal phrases, guarantee its safety against all perils of the seas, including "men-of-war, fires, tempests, pirates, robbers, thieves, jettisons, letters of marque, reprisals, takings at sea, arrests and detentions of all kings, princes," etc. Every large trans-Atlantic steamer has on board a treasure room which is a great steel box built much like a vault outland.

It seemed sometimes as we listened in the quiet of the early dawn or late evening as if the birds were trying to invent a new song; it may be he was, my birdling. Anyhow, our attention was called to the performance of this particular creature, a difference from the usual blackbird's song."

Cause for Joy.

Mrs. Acreum. She says she likes to see a servant girl singing at her work, eh?

Mrs. Nowitt. Yes, I suppose it's a delight to her to realize that there's one acquaintance she doesn't have to undergo.

Mrs. Acreum. How do you mean?

Mrs. Nowitt. Well, she can only see the servant girl singing. She's deaf as a post you know.—The Philadelphia Press.

Machinery is now extensively used in boot-making, making 100 pairs of men's cheap-grade boots in 150 hours, against 1430 by hand, while the labor cost is reduced from \$100 to \$35. In women's boots the case is equally marked, for instead of one man being employed to do everything there are 140 engaged, each on a different machine operator; not only is the time taken to 100 boots reduced to less than a tenth what it was, but the cost is also reduced.

The enormous size of the Australian colonies is very imperfectly understood, even by the colonists themselves. Queensland, which occupies the northeastern portion of Australia, has an area of 665,997 square miles. It is larger than any European country, with the exception of Russia, and is half as large again as the whole of Germany, Austria and Hungary united, yet it has a population of less than half a million, including Polynesian and other aborigines.

In the new British Parliament fifty-five members are directors in English railways, eleven are directors of colonial or foreign roads, while about twelve are contractors for railway works.

### DEFENSES OF PARIS.

The French Capital Is Well Guarded by Fortifications.

They Are Secretly Visible to the Casual Observer, So Well Masked Are They—The City's Boundless Military Stores.

Another German army might get into Paris as did old King William's men in 1811, but the fort would probably be much more difficult of accomplishment. The traveler who has just returned from a visit to the Paris exposition missed good many things probably. Here are some of them: Seven great forts about the city, eight miles away from its walls. Nineteen smaller forts four miles out, each containing three acres and mounting two 93-ton guns. Great stacks of 100-pound incendiary shells ready for these guns to hurl. Twenty-one miles of continuous fortifications about the town—earthen walls 150 feet thick at the base and fronted by 40-foot moats. Three hundred emplacements along this giant wall for as many 93-ton cannon, kept free from rust in the Champ de Mars arsenal and ready to swing in place at any time. Thirteen barracks, 11 great mobilizing depots—no, you may have seen these or some of them, says the Chicago Chronicle.

So cleverly are the forts masked by long slopes of green turf and the walls by trees and bushes that one can pass in and out of Paris a dozen times and see scarcely a trace of its famous fortifications. The range of the 93-ton guns is over ten miles—some say 14.

To work these guns, were every man of the garrison drafted away, Paris has 50,000 trained artillerymen among her reservists. She could man every gun twice over, garrison all her forts with infantry and reservists and put a dozen cavalry regiments into the field for scouting purposes. Such a performance no other city on earth could rival.

The Paris railway stations have immense acreages of platform space, exclusive of arrival and departure quays, which are made long enough to receive three trains at a time. Paris has three circular railways—the inner, the outer and the Grand Ceinture—which form a network connecting the city and its suburbs. At every 1,600 yards along the inner slope of the fortifications is a three-story guardhouse.

Some 20,000 troops could thus be sheltered within call of all attackable points. These guardhouses are connected by the broad Boulevard Extérieur, which is, of course, provided with tramways.

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**The Mercury.**

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, January 12, 1901.

President McKinley, who has had an attack of the grip, is now much better.

More coffee is used in the United States than in any other country, the annual consumption being not far from 450,000,000 pounds, for which American importers pay about \$90,000,000 to the growers.

This is the way a Southern Democratic paper tackles the last Democratic President: Since your Uncle Grover Cleveland has incorporated his scheme to re-organize the Democratic party, it would be interesting to know what stock is worth. Will it be quoted in Wall street, where Mr. Cleveland on more occasions than one is charged with selling the United States treasury to stock jobbers?

The New Hampshire Senatorial agony is practically over. Hon. William E. Chandler, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has been beaten and Judge Burnham of Manchester will represent New Hampshire in the United States Senate for the next six years. Judge Burnham won in caucus Thursday night on first ballot, he receiving 193 votes to 47 for Chandler, and 75 for all others. This was somewhat of a Waterloo for Chandler.

"Failures during 1900 were 16,833 in number, and \$174,113,230 in amount of liabilities, against 9,893 in 1899 for \$123,182,679. Of this aggregate 59 were banks and financial concerns, with \$55,817,363 liabilities, so that strictly commercial failures numbered 10,774, and were \$133,493,673 in amount. As there were only 9,337 commercial failures in 1899, and the indebtedness amounted to \$50,879,859 comparison with the preceding year is extremely unfavorable."

Ex-U. S. Senator Bradbury of Maine died Monday at his home in Augusta aged almost one hundred years. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College of the class of 1825, which was famous for its number of distinguished men. Among the members were Henry W. Longfellow, Josiah S. Little, Horatio Bridge, Jonathan Gilley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott, and George C. Cheever. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1846 and at the time of his death was the oldest ex-senator. When he entered the Senate, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Hayne, Douglass, Seward, Chase and others whose names have since become household words, were members of that body! Polk was President and the Mexican war was on. He has lived through stirring times and been associated with great men and great issues. At his funeral the entire business of the city where he lived was suspended.

The new apportionment bill passed the House, on Tuesday and will pass the Senate in the same form. By it the National House of Representatives is increased to 236 members. This increase was made so that the State of Maine need not lose a representative.

The states that will gain by this bill are Illinois, New York and Texas, three each; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Minnesota, two each; Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, one each. By this arrangement the states that will gain three each are about equally divided between the two parties, New York and Illinois being about two-thirds Republican, while Texas is solidly Democratic. The states that gain two each may all be classed as Republican states. In the states that gain one each are seven for each party. So it would seem that neither party will get any great advantage over the other in this arrangement. The trouble is, however, that this body will be so large as to be very unwieldy.

**Mayor Garretson's Address.**

The inaugural address of His Honor, Mayor Garretson, appears in full on another page of this issue. It should be read by every person, irrespective of party. Mr. Garretson does not believe in drawing party lines strictly in municipal affairs, believing that the best men should be chosen to administer the business of the city. This spirit of fairness pervades his address, but the mayor is not hesitant about administering reproof where he believes it to be due.

Although the address is long it contains little that is not of the most vital importance to the city. The three most important topics were the board of health, finance and the future development of the city. In regard to the first, Mayor Garretson favored a competent medical board with unlimited power, composed of three physicians recommended by the Newport Medical Society. In regard to finance he recommended the greatest care in the expenditure of all public money, criticizing the expenditures for sidewalks and for the city hall. He also favored the readjustment of tax assessments, such subjects as Long wharf improvement, Easton's Beach, public parks, etc., are gone into carefully and thoughtfully. The address bears the stamp of individuality. Mr. Garretson very evidently intends to be mayor in fact as well as name, and if the city council will accept his suggestions and recommendations, his administration will surely prove beneficial to the city.

**Legislative Notes.****Middletown.**

Our state law makers are having a dull time thus far, and were it not for Dr. Garvin they would have had work to pass away the fifteen minutes that they are supposed to be in session each day. The learned Doctor has already introduced half a dozen constitutional amendments and more are to follow. Wednesday he put in his favorite for the third time. This is the one dividing the state into three senatorial districts, making the city of Providence one district with fourteen senators, New, Port, Washington, Bristol and Kent Counties one district with eleven senators, and the rest of the state the third district with eleven senators. This is a nice amendment for the city of Providence and no doubt the Doctor is urged on by the people of that city to keep this scheme constantly before the people with the hope that it will sometime be adopted.

The state's expense bill was put in Wednesday and as we predicted last fall the expenses of various departments are much increased. The appropriation for pay of the General Assembly is more than doubled—last year it was \$16,000; this year it is \$35,000—one of the first fruits of the amended constitution. Some of the papers up the river advocated the amendment on the ground of economy. This is the way they get it. The pay of clerks of committees is increased to \$7200—an entirely needless expense. Fifteen years ago there was no such thing known in the R. I. legislature as a paid clerk to a committee. The appropriation for Railroad commissioner's office is increased from \$1000 to \$1000; the state printing from \$35,000 to \$40,000; state binding from \$7000 to \$9000; the expense of maintaining the state farm from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The salary of the judge of the Providence District court is increased from \$3000 to \$3000. If we keep on taxes will soon have to be increased materially.

One day last week one of the members from "way back" burned a hole through the new carpet in the "members' retiring room" of the new state house at a cost to the state of no small sum to repair damages. Evidently said member was not used to carpets, and "didn't know that the darned thing would burn any way" as he lit his pipe and threw the match on the floor with as much unconcern as if the floor had been of marble.

The same day a battle of carbine ink belonging to the military department spread itself all over the marble steps leaving a blood red stain on the immediate whiteness, as a perpetual reminder of the glory profession of the department. It is said that when the building commission saw the "damned spot," to use language of Shakespeare, they said words which are expressed in polite literature by dashes, and many of them at that. The commission could have readily said that they had troubles of their own without having the military arm of the state throw more upon them.

The General Assembly has not yet got fairly at work. No acts of any importance have yet been passed. The special committee appointed by the Governor to change the laws of the state so that they may harmonize with the intended constitution has reported to the Senate and the matter is now before the judiciary committee. In the house on Thursday in the absence of the speaker Mr. Sheppard was chosen speaker pro tem. Most of the time was spent in arguing the motion to submit to the Supreme Court a request for an interpretation of the constitution on the question of mileage. The matter was finally referred to the judiciary committee to come up hereafter. Herefore the practice has been to draw mileage once a week. The Providence Journal thinks that the members from the outlying districts, who have to travel thirty and forty miles to get to Providence, should not have any more mileage than the Providence members who live in eight of the State House. It is therefore trying to get the question before the Supreme Court in the hope that that body will decide it to be unconstitutional. The mileage expense is one of the very smallest outlays of that body, amounting to less than two thousand dollars all told, so there is no object in making much fuss over the question.

The amount of money in the world has more than doubled in the last 28 years, although some of us have not any more of it than we had when there was less of it in existence. The total stock reported in 1873 was about \$1,600,000,000, of which more than half was in paper money notes, fully covered by metallic reserves. The situation at the beginning of 1900 showed a total paper-money stock of about \$11,000,000,000, of which only a little more than one-fourth was in uncovered paper money. The total money supply of the world has increased about \$7,000,000,000, the increase in gold money since 1873 has been about \$3,000,000,000, in silver about \$2,750,000,000 and in uncovered paper money only about \$650,000,000. A large proportion of the increase in gold has taken place within the short space of seven years, while the quantity of silver money, which was at its maximum of about \$1,250,000,000 at the beginning of 1897, has since been somewhat reduced by the sale of silver in Germany and its retirement in other countries.

**Washington Matters.****Army Re-organization.**

Army Re-organization Bill—Resolution to Investigate the Restriction of Suffrage—Matthew S. Quay is confident of Election—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondents)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1901.

The Senate has made considerable progress in considering the Army Re-organization bill, and although no time has been set for a vote, it is believed that the bill will be passed during this week. The debate has compelled the opponents of the bill to acknowledge that the troops provided for in the bill are needed in the Philippines. They have been compelled to base their opposition on details of the bill, and some of them have gone so far as to propose furnishing the men in some other way. There is no likelihood of such a proposal being accepted, however, as, with the exception of Senator Teller, every republican is believed to be prepared to vote for the bill. He is the only republican who has spoken against it. Senator Teller rather amused his colleagues by stating that he withdrew his speech of two years ago, in which he scoffed at imperialism under the American flag, and professed to see imperialism in the acts of the Philippine Commission, which is engaged in setting up civil government in the specified portions of the Philippines. Some of the democrats pretend to see in the bill discrimination against the volunteer officers now in the Philippines, but that is the greatest nonsense.

The report on the River and Harbor bill, submitted by Chairman Burton, contains much information concerning the appropriations carried by that bill, a total of \$59,955,415. The total number of improvements provided for are 408, of which 232 are rivers and 316 harbors. These were selected from improvements aggregating \$300,000,000, which U. S. Army engineers had estimated for.

Both supporters and opponents of the oleomargarine bill passed by the House, are putting forth their strongest arguments in the hearings before the Senate committee on Agriculture. Present indications are that the bill will be favorably reported to the Senate, but whether it will get acted upon will depend upon other legislation largely.

G. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., secured the honor of filing the first application for a U. S. patent in the twentieth century, for Dr. Calvin J. Pollock, of Kirkville, Mo.

Senator McClellan predicts the formation of a socialist party in the U. S. and that Mr. Bryan will be its leader and candidate for President. He cites Mr. Bryan's speeches in the late campaign as proof that he is already more of a socialist than anything else.

Those who pretended to see antagonism to the Ship Subsidy bill in the vote of the Senate giving the Army Reorganization bill the right of way held by the Shipping Bill are ignoring the facts. It was agreed at the time the Shipping Bill was made the regular business of the Senate that if it were not disposed of when the army bill, which is an urgency measure, was reported to the Senate, it should give way to that measure. That the move was in no way prejudicial to the Shipping Bill was shown by the fact that not a single vote was cast against the motion to put the army bill ahead.

Some surprise was felt and expressed by the republican leaders of the House, who had long ago decided that the question of the restriction of suffrage in the South should not be taken up at this session of Congress, when Representative Olmsted, without conferring with anyone, and entirely upon his own responsibility, offered a resolution providing that such an investigation should be made before the re-apportionment bill was acted upon. Although Mr. Olmsted had a perfect right to do this, it was somewhat surprising, and of course, could have but one result, the shelving of his resolution, by sending it to the Census Committee. Even if there had been no objection, it would not be possible to procure the information upon which to make even the most hurried investigation within the life of the present Congress. There was a regrettable wrangle between Chairman Hopkins, of the Census Committee, the author of the Committee Reapportionment Bill, and Representative Littlefield, of Me., who is supporting the substitute introduced by Representative Burleigh of Me., in which both gentlemen used unparliamentary language, and had to be called to order by Acting Speaker Dulce. It is natural enough that Mr. Littlefield and the other Maine members should support the Burleigh bill, which retains the present number of members from their state, while the Hopkins bill reduces it by one, but it is none the less regrettable that he should have seen fit to make a personal attack upon Mr. Hopkins in supporting the bill. The fight over this bill is likely to go on all this week. It is entirely outside of party lines.

Hon. M. S. Quay is at his Washington home. When asked whether he entertained any doubts of his election, he said in a very positive tone: "I am just as confident of being elected to the Senate, if I live, as I am if the Pennsylvania legislature will meet on January 15th." Mr. Quay declined to discuss the story that he contemplated resigning shortly after re-entering the Senate, but his closest friends say the story is all moonshine, and that, unless something not now expected should occur, should cause him to change his mind, he will serve the entire term. So certain is his election regarded in Washington that he is already being congratulated on his return to the Senate, where he has many warm friends.

Mariners' Lodge is in a most flourishing condition. At their last meeting two applications for membership were received.

The officers installed were as follows: Warden—Edwin F. Haubly; Vice Warden—J. Fred Nickerson; Junior Past Warden—Joseph H. Ne-

gus; Treasurer—William L. Frost; Financial Secretary—Mary J. Seabury.

Secretary—M. Heath Nickerson; Guide—Ivan F. Howlett; Chaplain—Mrs. G. R. Lawton; Guardian—Clifford H. Smith; Sentinel—Robert Lake; Trustee—Samuel Seabury.

In the last ten years the national entire of population moved fourteen miles west and three miles south. It is still in Southern Indiana and nearer the eastern than the western boundary of the state.

Russia, a giant in territory and population, is buying cargoes of coal in the United States. American enterprise and knowledge lead the way in the world's mineral production.

Mr. Harwood E. Read, Jr., started for Washington Wednesday evening to begin his duties as deputy marshal in the federal court. Mr. Read secured the appointment through Senator Wetmore. The position is one that assures a salary of \$1000.

Our state law makers are having a dull time thus far, and were it not for Dr. Garvin they would have had work to pass away the fifteen minutes that they are supposed to be in session each day. This is the way a Southern Democratic paper tackles the last Democratic President: Since your Uncle Grover Cleveland has incorporated his scheme to re-organize the Democratic party, it would be interesting to know what stock is worth. Will it be quoted in Wall street, where Mr. Cleveland on more occasions than one is charged with selling the United States treasury to stock jobbers?

The amount of money in the world has more than doubled in the last 28 years, although some of us have not any more of it than we had when there was less of it in existence. The total stock reported in 1873 was about \$1,600,000,000, of which more than half was in paper money notes, fully covered by metallic reserves. The situation at the beginning of 1900 showed a total paper-money stock of about \$11,000,000,000, of which only a little more than one-fourth was in uncovered paper money. The total money supply of the world has increased about \$7,000,000,000, the increase in gold money since 1873 has been about \$3,000,000,000, in silver about \$2,750,000,000 and in uncovered paper money only about \$650,000,000. A large proportion of the increase in gold has taken place within the short space of seven years, while the quantity of silver money, which was at its maximum of about \$1,250,000,000 at the beginning of 1897, has since been somewhat reduced by the sale of silver in Germany and its retirement in other countries.

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## DEATIF'S SUMMONS

Congressman Clarke Succumbs to Attack of Consumption

Other News of Interest From Various Parts of New England States.

Peterboro, N. H., Jan. 10.—Hon. Frank G. Clarke, representative in congress from the Second New Hampshire district, died last night of quiet consumption, aged 50 years. He took an active part in the campaign of last November, and, now being very strong, he was completely exhausted when his labors ended.

Mr. Clarke was born at Wilton, N. H., Sept. 10, 1850. He entered upon the practice of law in Peterboro in 1875, and since had been a resident of the town. He served as a member of Governor Hale's staff in 1883, and in 1885 was elected to the house of representatives. Returning to the practice of his profession, he was again called into political prominence by an election to the state senate in 1889. In 1891 he was again elected a member of the state house of representatives, and was chosen speaker. He was active in the campaign of 1892, and in 1894 was elected to congress, and re-elected in 1896. His term of office expires next March. He was an active candidate for senatorial honors. He succeeded Mr. Chandler, and it was only two days previous to his death that he withdrew from the race on account of ill health.

Milk Producers Refuse to Yield Westboro, Mass., Jan. 11.—Boston milk contractors yesterday sent three representatives to Westboro to confer with the striking milk producers of this district. The producers refused to take any stock in the arguments presented, and left the meeting after the contractors' men had invited them to stay for a dairy luncheon that had been laid out in an ante-room. When the Boston men left Westboro they said no concession of any kind will be made. The strikers are equally firm.

Non-Suit in Richmond-Stetson Case Boston, Jan. 8.—Another chapter of the famous Stetson will case was ended yesterday, when William A. Gaston appeared in the superior court and moved that the action brought in the name of Mrs. Adah Richmond Stetson against John Stetson, for money rights in the estate, be non-suited. He said that he had witnesses present, and was prepared to try the case. As neither the plaintiff nor her representatives were present, the case was defaulted.

To Enforce Prohibition Law Lewiston, Me., Jan. 11.—Acting upon orders issued by the committee on police, City Marshal Ollier has warned all those known to be engaged in the sale of liquor in this city to close their places immediately and keep them closed. This is a new departure in Lewiston, as in the past the task of stopping the sale of liquor has fallen to the sheriff of the county.

Runaways Give Wrong Address Portland, Me., Jan. 11.—City Marshal Sylvester received a dispatch from the Manchester, N. H., police saying that they arrested as runaways two boys giving the names Joseph Kenney and James McGinn, and who claimed to live at 76 and 82 May street, this city. There are no such numbers on May street. The boys are not known to the local police.

Almost as Dangerous as Real Water Hartford, Jan. 11.—James O'Neill, the actor, was caught beneath the mass of cloth used to represent water in a scene in "Mata Cristo" last night at Parsons' theatre, and failed to reach the aperture through which he comes at an important climax of the play. He came near being suffocated, and the services of a physician were needed to revive him.

Disagreement as to Construction Boston, Jan. 11.—The Post says that the work of forming a syndicate to build the Hanley cup defender is going along steadily, although there is division of opinion among the members over wood or metal. Several want a metal boat, while the adherents of the wooden boat say that there will not be time enough to build a metal boat.

Wolcott Left a Large Estate Boston, Jan. 11.—The will of former Governor Wolcott has been allowed by the probate court. It appears that the testator left an estate valued at nearly \$2,000,000. Bonds are fixed at \$2,000,000, which are furnished severally by the trustees—Philip Dexter, Roger Wolcott and Francis C. Welch.

Mrs. Rathbun Pleads Not Guilty New Haven, Jan. 10.—Ann Maria Rathbun, charged with causing the death of her husband, William Rathbun, by poisoning coffee prepared for another man, pleaded not guilty in the superior court, and the case was put over for the April term of the court.

To Vote Again For Mayor Worcester, Mass., Jan. 11.—The board of alermen has issued a call for a special municipal election for Feb. 19. In the meantime Mayor Rufus B. Dodge will continue in office, and will have to handle the question of appropriations.

Charged With Incendiarism Worcester, Mass., Jan. 11.—Louis V. Cole, 24 years old, a photographer in the employ of N. R. Thibert, was arrested last night, charged with setting the fire which damaged the photograph gallery to the extent of \$100.

Hanged Into a Train Lewiston, Me., Jan. 11.—George Frank was badly hurt last night by being thrown from a wagon which ran into a railroad train. The horse was instantly killed. Frank will recover.

Kate O'Byrne's Sad Fate Boston, Jan. 8.—A police officer saw a woman fall on Washington street last night, and on reaching her found that she had given birth to a child. She was hurried to the police station and then removed to a hospital, where she died soon after. The child, a boy, will live. The woman was Kate O'Byrne, who was in deplorable circumstances.

## PHILIP D. ARMOUR DEAD

MILLIONAIRE HAD SPENT TWO YEARS IN A VAID EFFORT TO REGAIN HIS HEALTH Chicago, Jan. 7.—Philip Danforth Armour, philanthropist, banker and multimillionaire, head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name, died at his home here yesterday afternoon. A muscular affection of the heart, known to the medical profession as myocarditis, was the immediate cause of death. He had been slowly recovering from pneumonia that for three weeks had threatened his life.

Mr. Clarke was born at Wilton, N. H., Sept. 10, 1850. He entered upon the practice of law in Peterboro in 1875, and since had been a resident of the town. He served as a member of Governor Hale's staff in 1883, and in 1885 was elected to the house of representatives. Returning to the practice of his profession, he was again called into political prominence by an election to the state senate in 1889. In 1891 he was again elected a member of the state house of representatives, and was chosen speaker. He was active in the campaign of 1892, and in 1894 was elected to congress, and re-elected in 1896. His term of office expires next March. He was an active candidate for senatorial honors. He succeeded Mr. Chandler, and it was only two days previous to his death that he withdrew from the race on account of ill health.

Philip D. Armour, who was in his 60th year, made his own life on lines unique and wholly original with himself. From a Oneida county, N. Y., farm, to the position of paying more freight and controlling more provisions than any other man in the world, were the two extremes in his life. The most notable Armoires were Connecticut people.

In works of charity Mr. Armour's monument will be found in the Armoir Institute, to which, but a short time ago, he gave \$750,000 in one remembrance. Asked once what he considered his best paying investment, he replied: "The Armoir Institute."

Brave Nurse Among the Victims Rochester, Jan. 10.—The list of dead as the result of the conflagration at the Rochester orphan asylum Tuesday morning has reached a total of 30. Allen Bellmore, aged 2, died yesterday. He was terribly burned about the head and upper portion of the body. Mary Brad, one of the nurses, the 30th victim, died last night. Miss Brad, when the alarm was given, hastily snatched up two of her little charges, suffering with diphtheria, but was overcome before reaching a hospital. Miss Brad was frightfully burned all over the body, and both her charges were dead.

Suit Ended by Death Beldiport, Conn., Jan. 10.—The strange suits for \$115,000 damages brought by Mrs. Mary B. Wright Smith of this city against her husband, L. C. Smith, came to a sudden end yesterday when death claimed the respondent, a few hours after suffering an apoplectic shock. The victim was brought by Mrs. Smith to recover on account of the transfer of real estate, which she alleged passed out of her hands through the agency of her husband, who subsequently secured the property. The case in court has been declared indefinitely postponed.

Costly Fire in Railroad Sheds Boston, Jan. 7.—For the fourth time within a year the dreaded "Boston and Maine bay shed district" in Charlestown has been visited by fire, and two of that corporation's long bay and merchandise sheds on Rutherford avenue were almost completely destroyed, another shed more or less damaged, and more than 40 freight cars, nearly all filled with hay, ruined. The total loss will aggregate about \$113,000.

Insomnia Led to Suicide Providence, Jan. 7.—The mystery of the disappearance of Robert Callender, who left his father's home in this city last Monday afternoon, has been solved by the finding of his body in a meadow in the town of Cranston. He had shot himself in the roof of the mouth. Callender was despondent, due to the strain of several weeks of suffering from insomnia.

Saves Trouble of a Trial New York, Jan. 10.—Cornelius L. Atwood, Jr., former note taker of the First National bank, was arraigned in the United States circuit court, crunched branch, and pleaded guilty to three counts of an indictment charging him with embezzling \$700,000 from that institution. Sentence will not be imposed until Tuesday of next week.

Connecticut Product Going to India Ansonia, Conn., Jan. 8.—The largest foreign order ever filled in this city is now completed and awaiting shipment. It consists of 1,000,000 pounds of wire for a trolley road in India. A long train of cars will be needed to ship it to New York to be placed aboard a steamer.

Aged Woman Burned to Death Boston, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Abigail Blanchard, 70 years old, was burned to death at her home last night by dress catching fire from a stove. Her daughter, Mrs. Abigail Washburn, aged 50, was severely burned about the hands and arms in trying to extinguish the flames.

Knight Indicted For Murder Saugus, Mass., Jan. 7.—The grand jury of the county supreme court has indicted Edwin H. Knight of South Saugus, charged with the murder of Mrs. Faustine Sprague, whose body was found in a burning batten on the F. J. Knight farm, in South Saugus, May 1, last.

Brakeman Mangled by Cars Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 11.—William H. Xitall, aged 40, a brakeman on the Boston and Maine, fell from a car last night and died before he could be taken to a hospital. He was badly mangled.

Smallpox at Bridgeport Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 7.—James E. Trolard and two children, the eldest about 10 years old, were yesterday discovered to be suffering from smallpox and were removed to the isolation hospital. Mrs. Trolard was also taken to the hospital, as she had been exposed to the disease. One of the children has the disease in violent form.

## CONTEST IS ENDED

Burnham Receives Nomination For United States Senate

Senator Chandler Will Soon Be Retired to Private Life

Concord, N. H., Jan. 11.—As the outcome of the greatest political campaign the state of New Hampshire ever saw, United States Senator Chandler was defeated for re-election by Judge Henry E. Burnham, a prominent lawyer of Manchester, who received the nomination in the Republican legislative caucus of 320 members. The ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes..... 320  
Necessary for a choice..... 161  
Henry W. Blair..... 1  
Henry D. Quincy..... 22  
Cyrus A. Sullivan..... 23  
Henry M. Baker..... 29  
William E. Chandler..... 47  
Henry E. Burnham..... 198

Philip D. Armour

The end came after two years of illness, during which time Mr. Armour visited German baths, passed the cold months in southern California and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health.

Philip D. Armour, who was in his 60th year, made his own life on lines unique and wholly original with himself. From a Oneida county, N. Y., farm, to the position of paying more freight and controlling more provisions than any other man in the world, were the two extremes in his life. The most notable Armoires were Connecticut people.

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## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Theodore Gerrish, broker, of Somerville, Mass., has filed a bankruptcy petition. He owes \$7,000.

J. F. Barry, the expert chess player, won 11 out of 15 games of simultaneous chess at the Boston Athletic association chess club. Lieutenant Colonel Theodore H. Slocum of New Haven was elected by the field and line officers of the Second regiment, Connecticut national guard, as colonel, to succeed Timothy P. Callahan, resigned.

A case of smallpox has broken out in Darien, Conn., John Cook being the patient. Cook believes he caught the disease at a Bridgeport theatre, the January 10 of which is now said to be a smallpox patient.

The inaugural ball given by the First company, Governor's Foot Guards, in honor of Governor McLean, was the social event of the season at Hartford. Mrs. Emily J. Foster, a former president of the New Hampshire Woman's Relief Corps, died at Billerica, N. H., after a long and painful illness from cancer.

Louis Hale was sentenced at Manchester, N. H., to a year and a day in the state prison on the charge of breaking and entering. Hale had just completed a three years' sentence in the Massachusetts prison.

Elbridge Healey, who had the record of working 42 years for the Hamilton Woolen company, died at Amesbury, Mass., aged 78 years. For 40 years he had been sexton of the Congregational church.

The Middlesex Women's club of Lowell, Mass., put itself on record as strongly opposed to any amendment of the by-laws which shall limit the membership of the general federation to white women.

The Claremont (N. H.) National bank has decided to reduce the capitalization from \$150,000 to \$100,000.

The Maine state Democracy was well represented at the second annual banquet of the state Democratic club at Thomaston. Over 100 enjoyed the repast and the speeches.

The Vermont department of the Women's Relief Corps has started a movement in favor of Callista Robinson for the national presidency at the convention in 1901.

Manuel Marshall, aged 3, fell into a tub of hot water at his home at Boston and was so terribly scalded that he will probably die.

While at work on the roof of a barn being built at Cornwall, Conn., Andrew Brizelle, a carpenter, fell to the ground and was instantly killed.

The stockholders of the Central Vermont railway met at St. Albans and received the resignation of H. M. Hayes, its director, choosing George E. Beebe to be director in his stead.

Ernest Gould, 16 years old, attempted to cross the harbor from Chatham, Mass., to Monomoy Point in a dory, and was caught in the drift ice. He was in considerable danger when rescued by the Monomoy life-saving crew.

Second Lieutenant Henry A. Herbert, U. S. M. C., has reported for duty at the Boston navy yard. He is son of former Secretary of the Navy Herbert, and was appointed to the corps recently.

Dr. C. S. Hurbin, the first graduate dentist to practise in Massachusetts, and one of the leaders in his profession, died at Springfield, Mass., of pneumonia. He was the inventor of many devices used by his profession.

Miss Katherine Gorham of Winchester, Mass., 20 years old, sent a bullet through her head, death resulting instantly.

Deputy Marshal Edmund W. Andrews died at Gardner, Me., from a complication of diseases contracted while in the army. He was 60 years old.

Mrs. William H. Lockwood, burned in West Brookfield, Mass., by a lamp overturned by her infant son, died at a Worcester hospital.

John Bracewell, a manufacturer, died suddenly in North Adams, Mass., after an illness of but a few hours. He was a native of England and had been connected with print works in Lowell, Mass., Dover, N. H., and North Adams.

The resignation of Rev. Louis A. Pope, for the past 11 years pastor of the Baptist church at Newburyport, Mass., has been accepted. Mr. Pope is at present in California, where he went for his health.

Joseph Vallee was burned in a varnish fire at Worcester, Mass., and died from his injuries.

Rev. G. W. Reynolds, pastor of the Gorham, Me., Congregational church, has resigned. He has received a call to Manchester, Conn.

The town of Winslow, Me., voted to oppose the move to annex a part of the village to the city of Waterville. Resolutions were adopted and a large committee was appointed to use every effort to defeat the annexation scheme before the legislature.

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## THE MAYOR'S INAUGURAL.

Address Delivered by Hon. Frederick P. Garrison at the Inauguration of the New City Government on Monday.

Gentlemen of the City Council: I believe that an inaugural address should be short and to the point and statistics and figures avoided as far as possible, reference can be so easily had by those desiring them. On the sixth of November practically a complete change came over this city in its political aspect, and we, the choice of the people, are about to take up the work that our predecessors leave to us. I shall make but little criticism of the past, holding to the opinion that we ourselves may not prove infallible.

We were chosen by the citizens of Newport to represent them in municipal government, not so much because we were the representatives of two great national parties, but because they had confidence in the individual character of each and every one of us, and therefore rely on our fair and impartial judgment in whatever pertains to the best interests of this city. Though we may differ on many subjects, that difference should exist purely on grounds of proper government. No measure brought forward should be gauged on party issue. No matter whether a Democrat or Republican offers a resolution, it should be strictly interpreted as to its merits and the same passed or rejected. Nothing is so thoroughly detrimental as biased partisanship, unless it be the man or men who combine together for party ends or personal aggrandizement. If there should be any attempt on this score to benefit party or parties, no matter who is guilty, public rebuke should be administered. I can conceive of nothing so mean and contemptible that when men who have obtained high office through the voice of the people deliberately prostitute their office for the obstruction of good government or for political or private ends. There is one stinging remedy for this, and that is social and political ostracism. For that reason character, integrity and ability should be the basis on which all appointments should be made.

You have certain offices to fill. Be not influenced by any other fact than the requirements desired, and whether the person is capable of filling the position; whether he has been or is politically opposed to you should make no difference. The simple facts are: Is he capable, honest and worthy of the position? Do not turn it over to one who has been of service to this community and who knows all the intricacies of his position, and replace him simply to please your party? Avoid any structures that the public may place upon you. We do not want "rings and combines." In short, let us all do our duty in political as we do in private life, relying on our own consciences and on the guiding hand of the Great Ruler of all things. One very reprehensible fault, and one which is only too common, should be avoided, and that is "railroading" a bill or measure. If a bill or measure is one for the good of the community it will not lose its flavor by being read and inwardly digested by the public at large. Any railroading is inevitably done for no good purpose.

The three most important subjects for us to consider this coming year are a board of health, finance and the future development of Newport. I shall take these subjects in their order.

## Board of Health.

A proper board of health is of the most paramount importance, not only for our own immediate welfare but for the good reputation of Newport as a residential city. I will not go into the sad and deplorable events of the past few weeks other than to remind you that if we had had the faintest semblance of a board of health with the least power much of the sorrow and sickness would never have occurred. I advocate a first-class board of health with practically unlimited power, composed of three physicians of high standing. In order to obtain men of ability they should be well paid for their services. Furthermore, I advocate that the selection be made by the Newport Medical Society and submitted to you. This board should be as strict as the New York board of health and moulded on the same lines. No cesspools, wells or any foul-smelling privies should be tolerated if evidence is shown that they are injurious. All sanitary arrangements in public buildings such as hotels, restaurants, saloons, barber shops, etc., should be carefully inspected and under the control of this board. The city physician should be ex-officio a member of the board.

It is essential from past experience that an emergency hospital is needed. This, it seems to me, should be isolated and under the control of the board of health. The building, or buildings, should be carefully considered and constructed according to the requirements of such institutions, and likewise under the control of the board of health. If legislative action is needed all questions of this sort should be at once entered into. It seems to me that the health of the people is of the most vital question, and therefore men who have made that subject a life-long study are best suited to control.

Since writing my inaugural the outgoing administration created an ordinance and appointed a board of health, composed of two physicians, Dr. R. E. Darrah and Dr. H. G. MacKaye, and three laymen, William Shepley, tinsmith; James B. Cottrell, stone cutter, and William Hamilton, carpenter.

## Finance.

We are in debt over \$25,000; in other words, we have exceeded our resources. I shall not take your time in going into details. That is quite unnecessary, as you can get detailed information from the city treasurer. It is, of course, one of the great difficulties to overcome in financing a city to keep within bounds. Now, how are we to do it? That is the question. We have streets to lay out, sewers to build and such improvements as are actually necessary, and at every turn some important expenditure is liable to confront us. The only solution of this question is the scrupulous care with which all contracts should be incurred into and awarded and all improvements should be modified as far as possible.

While I dislike to criticize very much any work of our predecessors I shall more clearly, perhaps, convey my meaning in regard to expenditures by reference. We were badly in need of sidewalks, and the people voted for them. An appropriation amounting to \$11,481.50 was granted, which represented \$100,000 in bonds, with premium added. Now, by proper discrimination, intelligence and careful management a considerable proportion of this fund would have been saved. Sidewalks in fairly good condition were torn up and the present granite-like experiment substituted. Streets where little traffic existed were paved,

etc. Every one of us has in mind these facts. Moreover, zealous care may or may not have been exercised in the granting of this contract. In short, this is an example where needless expenditure of money has taken place.

At this juncture I believe it would be a wise measure to wait for at least two winters before laying any more of these sidewalks in order to find out whether they are sufficiently substantial and will stand hard frosts. We can lose nothing by waiting.

We spent on the city hall by issue of bonds \$153,000 (without premium). This covers ground, lighting and furniture. The comforts and conveniences are certainly a vast improvement on the old city hall, but architecturally this building is a failure. It is a pity that the city of Newport, one of the great showplaces of the country, should be satisfied with this, its own representative building. This is not building to be proud of architecturally. I simply cite these cases, showing the importance of intelligence and discrimination in all financial matters.

I, therefore, most urgently recommend the greatest care in the expenditure of all public money.

## Re-adjustment of Tax Assessments.

Unquestionably the valuations of this city have changed very materially in the last 10 or 15 years in various parts of the city. It seems to me that it is high time for readjustment. The impression is that the taxes here are high, when, considering the valuation now existing and the comforts we possess, they are, in reality, entirely too conservative. Much important work must be done if we are progressive, but unless more funds are forthcoming we must practically remain as we are today. Undoubtedly the seemingly reckless expenditures and carelessness in regard to contracts, etc., has hampered our finances.

At present we have three assessors elected by the City Council at a salary of \$100 each to pass on \$30,000,000 worth of property. These gentlemen meet in the spring and give a period of about 30 days or three weeks to tax assessments. If some arrangement could be made so that one assessor could be permanently on duty daily, to keep posted on sales and changes of real estate and values and to discover property both real and personal which is not bearing its true assessed value, his work would be of great assistance at the final making up of the yearly assessments, and probably much additional revenue would accrue. This may need legislative action if any radical change of value is contemplated. This whole question, should therefore be taken up and an entire re-valuation made in a thorough and systematic manner.

## Long Wharf.

The most difficult problem, outside of the readjustment of assessments, is the Long Wharf question. So intricate and far-reaching is this that the entire interests of the city, in one sense, may eventually be revolutionized. It not merely deals with the improvement of the city itself but goes into such questions as the development of this section of the city as a great terminus. It is a natural entrance, with every facility necessary for development. From the Thames street side there are two avenues leading to the wharf proper: Mulberry street and Long wharf. The entire so-called section of Long wharf embraces the City wharf and the property of the railroad company, all of which is admirably adapted for terminal purposes. If all transportation companies utilize this property, which certainly is feasible, the saving of time from New York, Boston and Providence would be lessened very materially. The City wharf could be leased to good advantage and a handsome revenue derived, and so many other advantages accrue that it is quite impossible to enumerate them at this time. The question also leads up to the transportation facilities now existing between New York, Providence, Boston and the street railroad company. In fact, Long wharf will eventually be the keystone of the entire transportation question, and therefore most careful research into the matter is essential.

As citizens we should find out what the railroad and steamboat companies will do; what concessions will be made and whether quicker facilities of communication can not be established. In fact, as I have stated in private, the Long wharf question reaches to Forty-second street, New York. It seems to me that Newport is worthy, both of its standing as a city, by the class of inhabitants and by its future development, of first-class rail communication. I confess that I am utterly unable to cope with this question, and therefore can convey only individual ideas.

Is it possible for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to seat us in a car at the Grand Central depot and land us at a Long wharf terminal in five to five and a half hours? Is it possible to go through Providence by a viaduct to Warren or Bristol, thence to Fall River, a town of over 100,000 inhabitants, and terminate in Newport? Does not this question involve not only the entire state of Rhode Island, but also one of the largest manufacturing cities in Massachusetts? What untold advantages would arise to our city if we could be brought in direct contact with New York? As far as the question of engineering, it certainly seems feasible. As to expense, that is a matter to determine.

At present our facilities are both extremely crude and very poor. Let any one take a trip to Providence or Boston and their patience is well nigh exhausted. We Wickford, we leave. Commercial wharf by a steamer of light draft, topheavy and a high collar, a boat built for the upper Hudson, and are launched at the Wickford wharf. There passengers, freight, trunks, etc., are unloaded and re-loaded on a train which runs over a three to four-mile track and the same operation is gone through with. One waits for a fast express, and this is delayed by the transfer of passengers, freight and baggage. Such commutation seriously hinders our growth and progressiveness.

I am not finding fault with the railroad company for I am well aware that it is far from true that the Democratic party should not have one voice. We, as citizens, look to the police commission, as one of the most important features in the body politic. It should exercise the utmost care in repressing, as far as possible, all forms of vice, particularly gambling and kitchen dives. Undoubtedly there is considerable difficulty in the way, but by eternal vigilance at least the smell of these can be kept from the nostrils of the general public. Great care should also be exercised in the granting of licenses.

## The Police.

While we are prone to criticize many things, we must admit that the record of the police department is exceedingly favorable, and as a rule, with their limited numbers and the large territory covered daily and nightly, there is a minimum of criminal offenses, and the general behavior of the men above reproach.

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## THE MAYOR'S INAUGURAL.

Continued from Page 6.

## Selected Tale.

## THE COURAGE OF A COWARD.

EDWIN J. PARK.

No nation in the world can show a more numerous or intelligent set. A very unjust statement was recently made at Washington in regard to our soldiers and their behavior. If the person making this statement had, posted himself properly as to the facts he would have found that the United States regulars were never guilty of the offense he so unjustly charged them with.

## Our Summer Residents,

As the great majority of us obtain our living from the summer residents it is our duty, as well as business policy, to listen at all times to their wants and to do everything within reason to please them. Their demands as a rule are just and based on good common sense. In no city of its size are there such a number of magnificent estates and such fabulous wealth. We therefore should, in those sections particularly, see that the highways, sewer and fire apparatus are thoroughly adequate and up to the requirements, and wherever inclemency or wanton they should be speedily supplied. Recent large fires have occurred in this section and the lack of a good hook and ladder company was a great drawback.

## Election Day.

Our long-honored Election day is now an historical reminiscence, and we must look for something to take its place. Owing to circumstances beyond our control, the harbor fire was discontinued. This should be revived. Probably no more beautiful spectacle takes place in this or any other country than the illumination of the harbor and city. Moreover, it brings us in direct touch with the United States navy, the New York and other visiting yachting clubs, and creates and fosters most excellent feeling, besides being of great financial aid to our citizens.

## Final.

I may have left out certain matters in this address, but in so doing I feel that those which are most important have been touched upon. I can but add that as chief executive of this city I shall do with the help of God, all that my oath requires. May His blessings rest upon all our acts, and the voice of conscience control us.

## Changed Hands Promptly.

"How many capitals has Rhode Island?" cautiously asked the boy with the snub nose.

"Two," replied the boy with the dirty face.

"Want to let a nickel on it?"

"Yes."

"Well, you've lost. There's a paper that says Newport isn't one of the capitals any more. They've changed the constitution of the State. You can read it yourself if you don't believe me."

"Who's talkin' about Newport? We're lettin' on the capitals in Rhode Island. They're two of 'em. They're R. and I. If you don't believe me you can spell it yourself."

The matter was left to the boy with the frazzled trousers, and he decided in favor of the two capitals.

"I may not be as handsome as some fellers," said the boy with the dirty face, as he pocketed the money, "but there ain't any cobwebs in my attic."—The Chicago Tribune.

## Empty Measures.

"I'm afraid, Lumpy, we'll have to prove to our member of Congress."

"Wat fer, Weary?"

"'Cause this here restriction of war taxes ain't a-goin' to benefit us a nickel's worth. Are we goin' to feel any easier in pocket 'cause they've decided to take the stamp-tax off o' bank checks?"

"What is a bank check, Weary?"

"That's what lots of us will be askin'. An' then there's the reduced tax on beer. Is that goin' to benefit the noble army of tomatos can ruschers? I don't think it. Remind me to write to Senator Hauser tomorrow mornin', Lumpy, an' ask him if he ain't a-goin' to do something for the common people pretty soon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Blackmore Admitted This.

Yet as he held the desperate robber and murderer, Carver Doone, aloft in his muscular arms preparatory to throwing him into the bottomless bog, the great John Ridd paused.

"What are you waiting for?" sneered Carver Doone, contemptuous even in the hour of defeat and humiliation.

"I am waiting," replied John Ridd, "to give some lurking criminal a chance to take a snapshot of the situation. Nobody will believe that a man with a broken rib can do this!"

The next moment, however, with a mighty effort he tossed his victim from him, and the treacherous bog closed over the murderous villain.—The Chicago Tribune.

## "Hollerin' for One Leg."

Doing business on a certain upper Broadway corner are two crippled newspapermen. One lacks a leg only from the knee down, but the other has sad use for double crutches. They both came to the stand at about the same time, and, in the natural order of things, one would expect them to be bitter rivals. Yet, to judge by the answer made by one of them a few evenings ago, it would seem not. "The lad with the double crutches was heard to ask the other: 'Why is it you don't seem to be doin' yer best to shout off to trade now, "Slippy," "Slippy" replied, wriggling shily. "Ah, chuse it, chummy, I only got to holler for one leg,"—The New York Post.

## Honesty.

"Yes, sir," said Farmer Corntassel, "if there's anything I do like an' admire, it's an honest man. An' that's why I'm so proud of our new neighbor down the road a piece. Ef there ever was an honest man he's one."

"Are you sure he's honest?"

"Certainly; one of these frank, generous, sincere kind."

"How do you know?"

"Trained horses with him day before yesterday, an' I reckon I got at least \$60 the best of him."—The Washington Star.

Umbrella handles are verily things of beauty. The best are in metal, such as combinations of gun metal with silver and gold. Choice and fairly costly are the inlaid and hand carved ivory.

There are about 117,000 novels in the Paris National Library, and nearly 60,000 volumes of French poetry.

cheat room; but Mike Brady did not make any further steps to rescue Flaherty, who was his "buddy," except to jump up and down and get excited. Jerry Robinson, isolated from his shipmates as ever, was smoking his pipe on the berth deck forward when he heard the cry. Before a bell could be rung, or anything else done to stop the ship, he had seen Flaherty rise on the crest of a swell and going astern, and he rolled himself overboard, pipe still in mouth, and struck out for the coal passer, who was already in a bad way, and steadily getting worse from the cramps engendered by the cold water on his superheated body.

Robinson got hold of the coal passer, punched him in the jaw until he was senseless, and therefore tractable enough to be turned on his back and floated, in which position he kept him until a boat was lowered to bring them both back to the ship.

Flaherty was grateful, of course, and even Mike Brady offered to shake hands and call everything square, which was his way of apologizing to Jerry—but the latter said he hadn't done anything much, and refused to talk about his bravery.

It was still the opinion of the crew that Jerry was a coward, in some degree, at least, because he wouldn't fight with his fists and liked to be left alone, and that Rhea was never fully eradicated until the day a landing party went ashore on Patay for a scout.

The newspapers have already told of the fight they had had and of the four men killed and the nine wounded, but they had nothing to say of the Robinson, except that he was one of the dead. As a matter of fact the entire detachment would have been killed if it hadn't been for Jerry Robinson, up to that time rated as more or less of a coward, but eulogized after his death as a hero of the first water.

The landing party met an overwhelming number of insurgents in a ravine and were driven up against a hill from which there was no escape at the rear and no chance of getting back to the beach except through three or four hundred of the enemy. Still, they were standing off the insurgents and had had only one man killed, when Brady, who had been lying behind a rock, working his magazine gun with all his might, threw up his hands and fell over in full sight of the enemy, and without any protection from their bullets. He was well ahead of the machine gun which was splitting a steady stream of bullets for the benefit of the enemy, when Jerry saw him. It appeared to be certain death for any one to go out in the face of that fire and get him, but Jerry passed up a new belt of ammunition to the gunner, jumped over the hastily improvised breastworks, and went out. He picked up the wounded man and had started back with him, when he went down with a bullet in his leg. Then he shifted his burden to his back, and with one leg and his arms only to crawl with he worked his way back to the gun and comparative safety. What a cheer there was then! It stopped the attack of the enemy for a minute, and in that minute the machine gun became jammed. The gunner was trying to get it at work again, when he felt with a bullet through his head, and the insurgents started a rush for the diminished landing party, now practically helpless.

Weak as he was from the loss of blood, Robinson realized he was the only man in the party who could repair the gun if it could be done at all, and dragging himself to it, he pulled himself up on the one leg which would bear his weight and went to work as calmly as though practice drill. Still the enemy came on. They were within one hundred feet of the gun and in the open when he got the gun ready to work. Then he turned it loose into the crowd of half-naked savages and mowed them down in swathes. Demoralized by the fierce fire which was decimating their ranks, the insurgents broke in confusion.

"Charge them!" yelled Jerry, and the little party did so, taking Mike Brady with them. They emerged from the ravine in chase of the Filipinos just as a company of the Twenty-sixth regiment came up to complete the work of clearing out the enemy, who ran into the tangled brush and defiled pursuit, and then the rescued party thought of Jerry Robinson. They went back and found him lying across the gun, dead, a stray bullet having struck him just over his right ear. They buried him where he fell, and one wrote on a piece of wood which they put up to mark his grave. "He was a brave man."

"You bet your life!" said Mike Brady, when they showed him the board, "and you can put on that there board that Mike Brady says so."—Waverley Magazine.

**Discovered Through a Child.**

When Sir Humphry Davy was a boy about sixteen, a little girl came to him in great excitement:

"Humphry, do tell me why these two pieces of cane make a tiny spark of light when I rub them together."

Humphry was a studious boy, who spent hours in thinking out scientific problems. He patted the child's curly head, and said:

"I do not know, dear. Let us see if they really do make a light, and then we will find out why."

Humphry soon found that the little girl was right; the pieces of cane, if rubbed together quickly, did give a tiny light. Then he set to work to find out the reason, and after some time, thanks to the observing powers of his little friend, and his own kindness to her in not impudently telling her not to worry, as so many might have done, Humphry Davy made the first of his interesting discoveries.

Talking about children helping in discoveries, reminds us of another pretty tale.

1867 some children were playing near the Orange River, in Africa. They picked up a stone which they thought was only a very pretty pebble, far prettier than any they had found before.

Robinson showed no airs when he got his rating badge, but attended school to business, as he always had done, and still the other men would have nothing to do with him. He was easy to get along with, too easy to suit the rest of the crew for he wouldn't fight, and they felt he was a coward, but in some way most of them had a certain feeling of respect for him which they couldn't define.

Some of this feeling crystallized when Pat Flaherty, a coal passer in the second watch came on deck for a breath of air and fell overboard from the nail, on which he should have known better than to have seated himself, especially when there was a swell on that had made it necessary to lash down the guns in the turret.

Mike Brady saw Flaherty fall and he shouted "Man overboard!" so loudly that the captain heard him in the

## He Was Ready for More.

The two trains came together with an awful crash. Someone had blundered. That, however, was a matter which would have to be left for future investigation.

As soon as those who were uninjured could extricate themselves from the wreckage, they turned manfully to the work of rescuing their less fortunate fellow passengers.

It was a shocking sight. Cars were heaped on top of one another. People were pinned under seats, beams and trucks. Steam was hissing from the overhauled boilers, the rails of the track were warped and torn loose from the ties, and the moans and cries of the injured could be heard afar off.

Finally, after long hard work, the rescuers reached the bottom of the mass, where the legs and body of a man protruded from beneath a twisted platform. Beside him lay a cane, decorated with colored ribbons, and a long tin horn.

Feebly and anxiously a score of strong men lifted the weight from the head and shoulders of the prostrate man and carried him up the embankment. As they reached the higher level he opened his eyes, passed a hand in front of them, as if brushing away a shun or screen of some kind, and shouted:

"Rah rah! rah! Sizz! boom, ah! Kiyi hup-hup! boogah yah! Come on, fellows! Which side has the ball?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

## A Yankee Skipper's Trick.

A good anecdote is told illustrating the superior enterprise of the Yankee skipper years ago. The New Bedford whalers left port for many a long voyage, sometimes to the far north, at other times to the far south. These intrepid followers of the sea sought and pursued the whale in the iron-clad latitudes about the poles with a natural fearlessness. A squadron sent out by Russia to explore the south seas, and reach the pole if possible, had attained a degree of latitude which the commander proudly told himself had never been reached before by white man or other human beings. While he reflected upon the fame that would surely embellish his name, his sailors cried "Land ho!" Off to the south he described a long low-lying bit of land, and hastened to shape his course to it, there to plant the Russian standard on its highest point, claiming it in the name of his country.

What was his disgust and astonishment when, as his vessel approached the shore, he observed, over a bit of headland, a flag fluttering from a mast head. In a few minutes a little schooner poked her nose around the point and came sailing smoothly over the waves towards his vessel. The Jean Yankee captain, who was standing in the rigging of the schooner came up in the wind, yelled:

"What is that? What ship is that?" "His Majesty's ship, the —"

"Well, this is the Nantucket, from Rhode Island. We're doing a little piloting in these latitudes, and if you want to run in the cove yonder, why, we'll pilot you in for a small charge."

The admiral's disgust caused him to square his sails around and shape his course for Russia.—Harper's Round Table.

## The Bump of Mathematics.

A subject that is exciting considerable discussion in European scientific circles just now is "Where is the bump of mathematics seated?" Gall placed it at the highest and outer part of the orbital edge. Moebius agreed with him, from the fact that a portrait of his grandfather (a noted geometrist) exhibited this development. This view receives additional weight from the fact that a distinctive feature of the female skull is the poor development of the orbital edge and the additional fact that men whose heads resemble women's in this respect are usually as poor at figures as are the majority of women. The masks of Goethe and Beethoven are cited as illustrations of this fact. Moebius, however, goes further and located the mathematical seat in the third frontal convolution. This convolution, prominent in man, is missing in animals, but the fact part of it being known to belong to articulate speech, and as animals are equally deficient in speech and mathematical ability, Moebius claims that it is absent in animals and its presence in man points to it logically as the seat of the faculty in question. This view receives additional weight from the fact that a distinctive feature of the female skull is the poor development of the orbital edge and the additional fact that men whose heads resemble women's in this respect are usually as poor at figures as are the majority of women. The masks of Goethe and Beethoven are cited as illustrations of this fact. Moebius, however, goes further and located the mathematical seat in the third frontal convolution. 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## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:—1. Name and date of the writer must be given. 2. Make all queries as brief as possible without curtailing the point. 3. Give the full name and address of the writer in one side of the paper only. 4. Write in ink, and give the date, name, and address of the person to whom the query is addressed, to whom the signature of the writer must be sent in blank stamped envelope, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to: Miss E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1901.

## NOTES.

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND.

1636, March, Williams, Roger, settled at Moosansick or Providence.

1633, Williams, Roger, obtained the first charter from the Earl of Warwick, by the name of the Incorporation of Providence Plantations in Narragansett Bay, in America.

1644, Williams, Roger, returned from England with the charter, but it did not go into effect till 1647.

1654, Williams, Roger, chosen President.

1653, Williams, Roger, died April, aged 83 years.

1702, Wanton, Captain William, captured a French privateer.

1706, Wanton, Capt. William, sent on a cruise with a vessel of 50 tons and 80 men for a 4 month's cruise.

1739, Watchhouses ordered to be built at Castle Hill, Brenton's Point, Siasconset Point, Jamestown, Point Judith, Watch Hill and Portsmouth, to be 8 feet square, and each town in which they were located to provide watch and ward. This probably was the origin of the old brick building at Powder House Point.

1740, Wanton, John, died at Newport, July 5, when Richard Ward was elected Governor, and William Greene Deputy for the balance of the year.

1740, Whitfield, Rev. George, visited Newport.

1750, Wrightman, Rev. Daniel, died, aged 62 years.

1753, Wickerham, Samuel, Esq., died Feb. 28, aged 60 years.

1761, Whipple, Joseph, formerly Deputy Governor, was drowned from the Point Bridge while returning from the theatre on the Point.

1763, Ward, Richard, formerly Governor, died, August 21, aged 74 years.

1761, Wighorn, Dr. Morbert Nell, died, Feb. 7, aged 93 years, 8 months, 1 day. He was a Huguenot from Alsace and an eminent physician.

1767, Wanton, Gideon, formerly Governor, died, Sept. 9, in his 74th year.

1769, Wilson, Rachel, Quaker from England, preached in Newport.

1770, Whitfield, Rev. George, made his second visit to Newport. He died at Newburyport, Mass., October 1.

1775, Wallace, Captain, threatened to bombard Newport, July 20.

1775, Wanton, Governor, disqualified to perform the functions of his office by act of assembly.

1775, Welden, Samuel, town clerk, a noted character, died, July 17, aged 74 years.

1776, Ward, Hon. Samuel, formerly Governor, and Delegate to Congress, died at Philadelphia of small pox, March 26, aged 51 years.

1778, Wanton, Col. Joseph, Jr., appointed by General Prescott superintendent of police for the Island of Rhode Island.

1780, Wanton, Hon. Joseph, late Governor, died, July 19, aged 75 years.

1780, Wanton, Col. Joseph, Jr., politician and merchant, died at New York in August.

1789, Wilkinson, Jemima, commenced preaching.

1781, Washington, General, visited Newport and the French on March 6, and received the highest honors.

1783, Waterhouse, Dr. Benjamin, late of Newport, elected Professor of Physics and Surgery, Cambridge University.

1790, Washington, President, visited Newport, August 17.

1792, Waterhouse, Timothy, a Judge of Common Pleas and father of Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, died at Newport, March 26, aged 78 years.

1797, Wanton, John G., formerly representative, died July 2, aged 68 years.

1797, Webb, Capt. James, a Revolutionary officer, died at Newport in August.

1799, Washington, General George, died Dec. 21, at Mt. Vernon, aged 67 years.

1799, Warner, Oliver Ring, died in Providence in November.

1791, Year. From this date the year began January 1 by order of Assembly. Hitherto it began March 25.

1792, Year began January 1 by order of the British Parliament.

(Conclusion.)

Will M. M. W. kindly send name and address to the editor?

## QUERIES.

1787, ROGERS—By the kindness of P. D. H. in MERCURY of May 19, answer to Query 1403, and of A. A. W. in answer to Query 1731, it seems to me the puzzle of the parentage of Lydia, wife of Samuel Rogers, is solved. Benjamin Barber, born in Hopkinton, R. I., March 10, 1707, married, Jan. 11, 1729, Mary, daughter of John and Joanna (Sprague) Telft. Benjamin Barber, in will dated March 26, 1702, names daughters Lydia Rogers and Mercy Rogers, and granddaughter Johanna Rogers.

Lydia, wife of Samuel Rogers, died March 17, 1807, aged 73 (from tombstone). She was born then about 1734. Then A. A. W. says: "Benjamin Barber had two daughters who married Samuel and Harper Rogers. Their sons-in-law are mentioned in the evidence taken 1786 in suit of Robert Kenton vs. Nathan Barber. Benjamin Barber owned the Great Neck farm, so-called, in South Kingstown, R. I. Harper Rogers, who had wife Mercy, had a son, Harper, Jr., who married, Jan. 14, 1793, Susan, daughter of Daniel and Della Barber, came to Washington county, N. Y., in 1786, where he lived and died, 1850. His mother, wife of Harper, Sr., was then, undoubtedly, Mercy Barber, daughter of Benjamin. Had Harper, Sr., and Mercy, other children? They (the children) must have been born in Rhode Island. Samuel Rogers, born about 1726, and his wife, Lydia Barber (probably), had

daughter Mary, born 1763 in Rhode Island, who married David Kenyon and lived in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y. They must have had other children, born in Rhode Island. There was a Nathan Rogers born 1769, married Dorothy Cleveland. He was probably a son of either Harper, Sr., or Samuel. I should be very glad of the children of Harper and Mercy, and of Samuel and Lydia Rogers. Whose daughter was the Joanna whom Benjamin Barber names in will as granddaughter?

Whose son was Samuel Rogers? Was he brother of Harper, who married Mercy? Did he have sister Susanna who married Fornell? Did he have brothers Stephen, Robert, Joseph, James and John? Can anyone give me the wives of these Rogers? Many of them came to Washington county, N. Y.—J. F. S. S.

1788, BARBER—How was Daniel Barber, whose daughter Susan married Harper Rogers, Jr., related to Benjamin Barber, and who was Nathan Barber mentioned in lawsuit, and who was Delta, the wife of Daniel Barber, mother of Susan?—J. F. S. S.

1789, SPRAGUE—Joanna Sprague, who was wife of John Telft and mother of Mary and Mercy, was daughter of Jonathan and Mehitable (Hollbrook) Sprague. Who were the parents of Mehitable Hollbrook? Can any one give me dates of birth and marriage, and the ancestry of Jonathan Sprague?—J. F. S. S.

1790, TELFT—HANNAH—Samuel Telft, brother of Mercy and Mary, married 1727, Mary Barber, was a sister of Benjamin, and was Benjamin son or grandson of Moses Barber, born 1652, married March 21, 1691, Susanna Wait.

1796, WANTON, Captain William, captured a French privateer.

1796, WANTON, Capt. William, sent on a cruise with a vessel of 50 tons and 80 men for a 4 month's cruise.

1799, WILCOX—Since my recent communication concerning Rev. Isaiah Wilcox of Westerly, based on statements of W. A. W., expressing an opinion that "Ensign Isaiah" of 1775 was identical with "Rev. Isaiah," I have changed my opinion on that point. I endeavored, but in vain, to recall that communication before its publication.

Smith's "Civil and Military List of R. I.," page 322, shows that the Isaiah Wilcox who was a militia officer in 1775 was ensign of the first company of militia in town of Exeter, instead of the town of Westerly, as I had inferred from the reference to the matter by W. A. W. This inference was a mistake on my part. Of course the Ensign must have been a resident of Exeter and of military age. Rev. Isaiah was not a resident of Exeter, but of Westerly. There is no evidence known to me that he ever resided elsewhere.

Who then was Ensign Isaiah?

No Isaiah Wilcox is known to have been a resident of Exeter at that time or for many years later, if ever. Of this I will speak again. I think that instead of "Isaiah" as Ensign, we should probably read either "Ishmael" or "Isaac."

Isaiah Wilcox was probably then a resident of Exeter, having married there Mary Wilcox, Jan. 15, 1770. He was son of Theophilus Wilcox who died about 1760, and whom I think to have been Thomas (Jeffery), Thomas (Stephens), Edward. He had served as Ensign in the Rhode Island regiment against the French in 1762, had married in Exeter Mary Wilcox Jan. 15, 1770, and died shortly before August 20, 1779, leaving his widow Mary and five children. His will was probated in Exeter. It would have been entirely natural that he should be chosen ensign in 1775.

Isaac (Abraham), Jeffery, Thomas, Stephen, Edward, a second cousin of Ishmael, was also a resident of Exeter in 1775. He had married in Exeter, instead of Westerly, as I had inferred from the reference to the matter by W. A. W. This inference was a mistake on my part.

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Now the Isaac who died shortly before this date (Mar. 16, 1801) was the Isaac (Abraham), Jeffery, Thomas, Stephen, Edward, mentioned above. He had married in 1773, it will be remembered, and he had children born, eight in number, the last in 1790. If then he was therefore a resident and of military age, so might have been chosen Ensign. He had not, to my knowledge, had previous military service. Hence it is more probable that the reading should be Ishmael.

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